REDDING

(Special to The Times.) Redding, Dec. 5 .-- The town school committee at their monthly meeting last Friday accepted the resignation of E. A. Pinkney as chairman and also as a member of the board, this

action being taken after it became known that Mr. Pinkney remained firm in his purpose to retire. cancy was filled by the choice of Edgar John Fellowes, both as member and chairman. Mr. Fellowes is a law-This is the first public pominittee consider his accession as highly desirable from the fact that he has previously shown numerous inand is in every way capable.

Rev. Burton U. Case, who was serv-

ing his fourth year as pastor of the Mothodist church at Redding Center, died auddenly yesterday (Wednesday) morning at the church parsonage. The day before he was in seemingly good health. He arese about 6 o'clock yesterday morning and was making the kitchen fire when stricken. who lives near by, promptly attended him, but the patient did not rally and passed away about half an after the attack. The deceased vas about 70 years of age and a na tive of Barkhamstead, Conn. The medical profession was his first choice as a life pursuit, but soon after attaining his degree as a doctor he studied for and embraced the ministerial calling. Two years ago he mar ed Mrs. Ella Read, widow of Aaron lead, being at the time a widower with two children, daughters, by his first marriage. These and his second wife survive him. From the begin-ning of his settlement here he had the affectionate esteem of his congregation and it was upon their petition that he was continued in the pastorate for a second term.

The Redding Home Guard do not yet know how they are to be affected by the decision of the State military authorities to reduce the force to 8,000 from its present strength of 13,000 by disbanding some of the rural companies. A few of the members had in tended to retire when their two years term of enlistment expires next March, but the majority express a de-sire to continue with the organization if the opportunity is offered. The supposition is that the units in those town which have only platoons instend of a full company will be the irst to be dismissed. The Redding Guard was recently recruited to full company strength to supply the losses due to enlistments and the draft and it is believed there will be no difficulty in maintaining full ranks under the new order of things. Probably few of the State's county companies are the equals of the Redding Guard in delli proficiency and a record of interest and attendance and this fact will doubtless be taken into account n selecting the commands for retention in the service. To disband the local company would leave a gap in the battalion to which it belongs, the other units being the two Danbury companies, the Bethel company and platoons fromm Newtown and Ridge-

The Bridgeport health officials decided to bring a new prosecution against George P. Williams, of Lonetown. against whom the first proceeding or the charge of having in his possession watered milk with intent to sell the same for public use resulted in failure on account of a defect in the comthree dounts based on three tests each which showed the dilution of the defendanc's milk with water. Bridgeport firm of lawyers was employed to draw the new complaint the aim of avoiding another pose flaw. The hearing of the case been set for this (Thursday) afternoon. Should the dependant plead not guilty the State will ask for an ournment in order to present evithe experts who made the analysis of the three milk samples taken at different times from Wil-

About three months ago the ladies. of the Red Cross in Georgetown distributed a large number of what they called Thanksgiving bags which were intended as receptacles for a deposit by their holders of one cent on each These bags when collected and emp and last Saturday yielded the unex-Decindly large sum of about \$100. It was evident that the single deposits had not in all instances been limited

The death of Frank Hall of Georgetown occurred last Sunday at the Danbury hospital to which he had been conveyed the previous Sunday suffering from kidney aliment. The deceased had for many years been engrand in the occupation of trucking His age was about 65 and he was un-

Rev. Mr. Chapman, a retired clergyman of Bridgeport, conducted a ser vice at the Episcopal church on the morning of Thanksgiving Day. He will officiate at the service in the same church on Christmas Day morning and on Sundays in the interval pulpit will be supplied by lay readers. The vestry has voted to decorate the church for Christman in accordance with the usual custom.

town road committee will permit the new contractors to furnish bonds given by private parties instead of requiring surety company bonds as formerly. The reason for the concession is the raise in rates made by the insurance companies, the present rate being one and one-built er cent, as against one-half per cent, friends, Rev. Mr. Cunningham, chap this would make the premium cost of lain, and Francis Majone of the mil the surelies 351 in the present case, itary postal service. The clergyman Each contractor is to be required to had just returned from the furnish two bondsmen.

postponed in the Redding probate although for a time exceedingly unof last weel. Mr. Duncan was not Attorney S. C. Shaw has been con-present and had no medical witnesses fined to his bed for about a week present to tastify in the support of the from debility supposed to be due to

residence of Town Treasurer Hill in day afternoon. The neighbors prompt-ly railled and by the use of hand Charles Bradley of the R chemicals and other means confined covering from an illness caused by the blaze to the chimney

letter from Edward M. Bradley showed that he is now in Paris, hav- turned to New York. ing crossed the channel after a few days in London with the Red Cross residence by Cyrus Brewster and fam-unit to which he belongs. Soon after my who moved up from the Jones cothis arrival he ran across two Redding tage at Pine Tree Corner.

ROLL OF HONOR SENT FROM THE FIGHTING FRONT

Washington, December 5-Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding yer by profession, wealthy, and has General of the American army and expended a large amount during the made public today contain 3,020 last two or three years in building a names divided as follows: Killed in residence near the Saugatuck river astion, 421; dead of wounds, 310; shove the Mark Twain Library and died of accident and other causes, 21; improving the adjacent grounds. He died of sirplane accident, 12; died of will occupy the place during the en- disease, 431; wounded severely, 344; wounded, degree undetermined, \$98; sition he has held in Redding and the wounded slightly, 619; missing in ac-

Howard Olmstead of 248 Dewey street is among those reported as stances of public spirited liberality dead from wounds received in action, and Albert B. Callaghan of 361 Ben ham avenue is reported as slightly wounded.

The Connecticut list comprises 46 names divided as follows: Killed in Action.

Stanley B. Wheeler, Meriden. Died of Wounds. James Halpin, New Haven Patrick Cayanaugh Middle Haddon. Morris Lappe, Forestville. Frank Angelone, Seymour Olmstead, 248 Dewey Howard street, Bridgeport. Leon L. Gunn, New Haven.

Died of Disease. Raymond B. Scranton, Shelton. August Guinchi, Litchfield. Alfred William Stork, Westville. James H. Johnson, West Hartford.

Raymond A. Burgess, Hartford. Frank Costello, Jr., New Haven. Wounded Severely. Joseph J. Little, New Haven. Antonio Aceto, Branford. Walter W. Norris, Hartford Michael A. Proceecino, Hartford. Louis H. Tucker, Essex, Conn. Mike Klecha, East Grandby. Charles A. Hoffner, South Man-

hester. Stanley M. Tantorski, New Britain. William M. Weinig, Hartford. Wounded (Degree Undetermined.) Charles Hummel, Waterbury. John G. Dowling, Waterbury. John L. Cavagnaro, South Mon-

hater. John R. Bachman, Bristol. Stanley Domkosky, New Britain, Anthony J. Caruso, East Haven. Wounded Slightly.

Albert B. Callaghan, 361 Benham venue, Bridgeport, Stanley Sagan, Newington. George Ryan, New London, Henry J. Cote, Willimantic. Merton F. Flood, Courthampton. Anthony William Buckley, Ken-

nation. Stanley Buczek, Glastonbury. Andro Picolinsky, Waterbury Frank L. Tompkins, Litchfield. Jerome L. Martin, Hartford. John P. Salamon, Stamford.

Missing in Action. George J. Coman, East Hartford. John Clark, Waterbury, Harry L. Clinton, Westville, Overk Devonshuk, Waterbury Albert F. Stichtenoth, New Britain. Wilfred J. Champagne, Waterbury.

Grand jury in New York was asked o suppress Bolshevism.

Secretary Baker put total cancellations of war contracts at \$2,600,000,-

Washington, Nov. 29 - Casualty lists furnished by the commanding general of the American army and made public today contain 1,731 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 651; died of wounds, 129; died of airplane accident, 2; died of diense, 394; wounded, degree undetermined. 36; wounded slightly, wounded severely, 20; missing in ac-

Matthew Gerra of 58 Crescent avenue is reported as killed in action, and Henry Fagan of 231 Grove street, is enorted as slightly wounded in to-

The entire Connecticut list contains 21 names divided as follows: Killed in Action. Francis P. Shuckerow, Hartford.

Matthew Gerra, 58 Crescent avenue, Bridgeport. Cyrus Hilton, Glastonbury.

Patrick J. Cassella, Farmington. Fred Machie, Willimantic Died From Wounds James H. Roberts, South Manches-

John J. Farrell, Naugatuck Kenneth Finlayson, Hartford. Died of Disease. Francis Edward Bowers, Water-

Joseph P. Knight, New Haven. Felix W. Clark, Wallingford, Charles J. Pechic, Plainfield, Samuel Rosenthal, New Haven, Wounded Severely. Neil Corcoran, Norwich,

Wounded Slightly. Henry Fagan, 231 Grove street, dridgeport. Richard Healy, Hartford.

Missing In Action. Salvatore Becoire, Madison, John Jacob, New Britain, Tony Kreils, Hartford Andrea P. Pizzale, Winder, John Kerei, Shelton, The following casualties are report-

ed by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces for Thursday, contains 2,168 names, divided as follows: Killed in action

where he had got sufficiently within The hearing on the application made range of the enemy's operations to in behalf of J. Henry Puncan for the receive a dose of poison gas. It was removal of his conservator has been not severe enough to be dangerous

claim that he had regained his sanity, lover exertion before he had fully reclaim being the ground for the covered from the operation for application. Hence the postponement, pendicitis which he underwent several A threatening chimney fire at the weeks ago.

Ten Christmas packages for Red-Lonetown caused considerable excite-ment in the neighborhood last Satur-shipped from this town through the Charles Bradley of the Ridge is re

an abscers on his tongue. Judge Wilkin and wife have vecated sich his mother received inst week Miss Belle Canford's house and re ceeded as occupants of the Sanford

538; died of wounds, 220; died of accident and other causes, 10; died of airplane accident, 6; died of disease, 326; wounded severely, 107; wounded degree undetermined, 224; wounded slightly, 177; missing in action, 562. Connecticut list contains 41

names divided as follows: Killed In Action. Robert F. Illingworth, New Britain. Henry M. Bromley, Bethel. Henry J. Garrant, Hartford. Louis F. Hart, Hartford. Earl L. St. Arnauld, Meriden. Charles E. Wilkinson, Meriden. Thomas D. Holmes, Milford.

William Krozevich, Helen and Arctic streets, Bridgeport. Udino Malniero, 84 Reilley street, Bridgeport.

John F. Strohecker, New Britain. Died From Wounds. James E. Dooley, Bristol. Alphonse Default, Hartford. Frank J. Kinney, Waterbury. Died From Accident and Other Causes Theo. Laprade, Willimantic.

Died of Disease. Charles C. Breen, New Britain. Abele Qiuliani, Waterbury. William Walter Hughes, Black Hall.

Wounded Severely. Albert F. Viering, Terryville. Wounded (Degree Undetermined) Max M. Brodersen, 45 Burr Road, Bridgeport. James E. Denice, Centerville,

Andrew Ferri, Branford Wounded Slightly. Herman Dikol, Bristol. Thomas A. Eagle, New Haven. Henry Hence, Middletown. John Niemec, Thompsonville, William J. Skelly, Naugautuck, William J. Haperin, New Haven, Missing In Action.

James J. Carrol, Norwalk. Guiseppe Giardino, Middletown, Domenico Dirigo, 593 Wayne aveue, Bridgeport, Bernard Canifield, 180 Hewitt treet, Bridgepart.

Benjamin Fisher, Hartford, Angelo Parolo, Guilford. Joseph Sjovall, Cromwell, Edward McPadden, 399 Fairview wenue, Bridgeport. Frederick B. Olson, Meriden. Frank Slussuch, Stamford.

Charles J. Tesar, Wilmington Charles L. Preece, 464 Wilmot aveme, Bridgeport. Givanni B. Chiti, Waterbury. Francis Skinner, Hartford

Washington, Nov. 30 - Casualty lists furnished by the commanding general of the American army and made public today contain 1,213 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 351; died of wounds, 165; died of disease, 140; died of accident and other causes, 9; wounded severely, 28; wounded slightly, 135; wounded, degree undetermined, 74; missing in action, 311.

Two Bridgeport names on the lists today are Sergeant Peter S. Pero of 818 Lafayette street reported killed In action, and Richard Clancy of 448 Center street, reported as missing in action. The Connecticut list contains 21 names, divided as follows:

Killed in Action, Peter S. Pero, 818 Lafayette street, Bridgeport.

William Gruettke, New Haven William H. Hemingway, New Haven. Hyman Hilbert, Hartford. Andrew Lengyel, Wallingford. Joseph C. Underwood, Meriden. Thomas Slomakewicz, New Britain. Toby B. Asmar, Danbury. Ernest Forsberg, Gildersleeve, James Davidson, Cornford Center. Allie Campanelli, New Britain,

Died of Wounds. Frederick B. Knittel, Clinton. Walter Swornsbourne, Hartford. Wounded (Degree Undetermined.) Harry E. Daley, New Haven.

Wounded Severely. Alfons Akutowicz, New Britain, Frank M. Kilduff, Waterbury, Emil R. Grentzner, Danbury, Charles W. Hubbartl, Sound Beach, Missing in Action. Richard Clancy, 448 Center street,

William Coughlin, Hartford. Harry Fast, New Haven.

Washington, Dec. 2-Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 3,185 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 910; died of wounds, 250; died of accident and other causes, 36; died of airplane accident, 2; died of disease, 440; wounded severely, 535; wounded, degree undetermined, 548; wounded slightly, 92; missing in action, 372. Bridgeport has five names in the casualty lists divided as follows: Giorgio Bonomo of 672 Pembroke street reported as killed in action; J. Sauer of 218 Hervitt street, killed in action; George W. Kelly of 193 Cottage street, reported as dead from accident; Edward Sog-515 Water street, undetermined wounded, degree undetermined; Charles Geibel of 435 Main street, reported as wounded, degree undeter-

The entire Connecticut list contains 41 names, as follows: Killed in Action. Clifford C. Tilus, New Haven. M. I. Shea, Middletown. Joseph Brune, Thompsonville. Giorgio Bonomo, 672 Pembroke

freet, Bridgeport, George L. Hall, Simsbury. Vito Nistrico, Bristol. William J. Sauer, 218 Hervitt street,

John Civitillo, West Haven. Stanley Dulepski, Naugatuck. Frank S. Kordek, New Britain, William F. Leonard, New Haven. Thomas Martin, Mulford. Edward F. Pierce, Greenwich. Kasmir Nowkowski, New Britain. John Lidtke, East Haven.

Died From Wounds. William J. Kalabza, Hartford, William J. Murray, North Haven. Philip E. Bergin, Unionville. Thomas Fox. New Haven Died From Accident and Other

Causes. John Amato, New Haven. George William Kelly, 193 Cottage treet, Bridgeport.

Wounded Severely. Walter W. Hinz, Torrington, John Swain, Meriden. Frank H. Rowley, Danbury. John J. Cloonan, Hartford. Wounded, Detree Undetermined. Julian H. Norton, Bristol. Walter Daniel Casey, Waterbury. George Miller, Rockville, Edward Soghomonian, 515 Water treet. Bridgeport. George H. Neumann, West Haven. Gus Villaret, Meriden. Albert Newsome, Thomaston. Charles Geibel, 435 Main street,

Bridgeport. John J. Duffy, New Haven, Erhardt L. Koelsch, Hartford. Louis L. Lougee, New London. Arthur J. Barsneck, Meriden. Wounded Slightly.

John Atobello, Meriden. Patsy De Joy, Middletown.

Missing in Action. Harold T. Whittemore, Unionville.

Washington, December 3-Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 1,501 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 187; died of wounds, 62; died of airplane accident, 6; died of accident and other causes, 11, died of diseane, 313; wounded severely, 281; woumled, degree undetermined, 288; wounded slightly, 124; missing in ac-

tion, 229. Bridgeport has four names in today's lists. They are Joseph P. Fitzsimmons of 670 Howard avenue reported dead from disease; Joseph annual report, Through a great corps Marcello of 776 Pembroke street, reported as wounded severely; John F. Fitzpatrick of Bishop and Connecticut avenues, reported as wounded, degree undetermined; and Joseph J. Flanagan of 314 Federal street, reported as wounded, degree undetermined.

The Connecticut list is as follows: Killed in Action, Joseph Braden, New Haven, Erwin A. Cohen, Norwich. Joseph Grace, Middletown, Carl Librizzi, New London,

George John, Waterbury. Died of Wounds. Joseph J. Clinton, Saugatuck John James Foley, New Haven, Edmund P. Patz, Bartford. Died of Accident and Other Causes. Thomas W. Birmingham,

Died of Disease. Joseph P. Fitzsimmons, 670 Howard agenue Bridgeport.

Wounded Severely, George D. Burns, Hartford. Francis L. Blakely, No. Cromwell. Adolph Anderson, New Britain. James B. Lynch, New Haven, Joseph Marcello, 776 Pembroke street, Bridgeport.

Michael J. Powers, New Haven. Joseph Rolando, Waterbury, Wounded, (Degree Undetermined). Edward Gerber, Union City. Luigi Nardiello, Waterbury. Albert Faull West Haven John F. Fitzpatrick, Bishop and Connecticut avenues, Bridgeport,

Joseph J. Flanagan, 314 Federal street, Bridgeport. Fred L. Katz, Riverside. Edmund C. Burke, New Haven. John Restino, Winnepauk. Joe Skeonca, Thompsonville, Fritz E. Johnson, Hartford. Missing in Action.

John McLaughlin, New Britain, Washington, December 4-Casualty ists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain names divided as follows: Killed in action, 68; died of wounds, 330; died Looking forward to peace condiof accident and other causes, died of disease, 517; wounded severely, 167; wounded (degree undetermined), 264; wounded slightly, 5; missing in action, 368. The Connecticut list contains 18

names divided as follows: Killed in Action. Rafaele Spiotta, Torrington. Died of Wounds. Lawrence Schalina, New Haven. Gaetno Areno, Shelton. Robert Taylor, New Haven. Sofron Diviness, Hartford. Paul K. Lambert, Glastonbury. Joseph Opperman, Torrington. Arthur O. Parmelee, New Haven,

Died of Disease, James H. H. Perrin, Norwich. Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.) James J. Griffin, New Britain, Wesley E. Gould, Milford William H. Guyer, Waterbury. James Rusate, New Haven.

Missing in Action. Lorenzo De Pascale, Thompsonville, Henry T. Tjellander, Waterbury. Thomas F. Jackson, New Britain. Charles G. Hennesey, Hamden. Maurice F. Herman, Hartford.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REPORT MOST INTERESTING DOCUMENT RELATING TO APPREHENSIONS DURING WAR

disloyalty suppressed, draft slackers Mr. Gregory said: apprehended, dangerous Germans interned, explosions and other sabotage prevented, and enemy secrets ferreted out for use against their armies abroad was given to the public today in Attorney General T. W. Gregory's of Department of Justice civil officers, secret agents, and citizen volunteers, this big job of policing has been accomplished, said the Attorney-General with a minimum disturbance to the normal life of communities, and with constant effort to avoid encroaching on freedom of speech, action and political criticism.

Referring to enforcement of the espionage act, Mr. Gregory said: "This department throughout the war has proceeded upon the general principle that the constitutional right of free speech, free assembly, and petition exist in war time as in peace

time, and that the right of discussion of governmental policy and the right of political agitation are the most fundamental rights in a democracy." At the same time, the Attorney-

ganda having for a deliberate purpose the disintegration of the country's war strength. "One of the distinct ach evements of the American people" he said, "has been the maintenance of order, the comparative failure of enemy activities and, speaking broadly, the

critical situations." The Attorney-General disclosed that only 6,000 enemy aliens have been ar- ligerents. rested on Presidential warrants and examined with a view to internment and that "a considerable number" of balance were paroled. Most enemies interned were German men, and there were comparatively few German vomen or Austro-Hungarians. About

men and 220,000 women. Up to last July 1, Department of Justice investigators had rounded up 23,439 young men who sought to escape the draft, and had caused their induction into the service. More than 220000 cases of men who for some reason or other hal failed to file 1,732 questionnaires or to appear for phy-

Looking forward to peace condi-13; tions, the Attorney-General makes a number of recommendations for reform of judicial processes. Although he referred to the difficulty of pushing anti-trust prosecutions during the war since the government itself has been in the business of suppressing competition, he made no suggestions

War activities claimed the principal portions of the report, and after re-ferring to the growth of the depart-ganda had almost completely fail-to sue a corporation in any district ment's secret service to six times its | ed."

size in 1916, and the efficient organi-Washington, Dec. 5-The story of zation of the American Protective how enemy agents have been caught, League of 250,000 citizen volunteers, the Attorney General, by "self-ap-"It is safe to say that never in its

history has this country been so thoroughly policed as at the present time, "When it becomes possible, through the lapse of time, to disclose fully the activities of these various secret service, their work will stand out as one of the substantial achievements of the

war. Hints of an American espionage sysem were given in the statement that the secret services "have given protection not only to the civilian population but to the armed forces, and some of their activities have also resulted in direct damage to the enemy forces abroad."

Great stress was laid on the sufficlency of normal civil processes "and the needlessness of attempting to invoke the use of military tribunals in this country."

"It has been the view of this department," the Attorney-General said, "that every act of arbitrary and unnecessary interference with the life. habits and occupation of the citizen, would lessen efficiency, disturb order. General explained, the department would lessen efficiency, disturb order, had tried to deal severely with propa-American standards of justice."

He added that he had emphasized this view on other government de-partments, resulting "on a number of upon the jurisdiction of the civil tri- ory said: bunals of the country,"

This was considered significant in general self-control and self-restraint view of the United States ability to war in many branches of trade, exhibited throughout the country in maintain the normal functioning of direct government action with respect much greater extent than other bel- tion may become essential in order

also has been more lenient than those of England and France, the Attorney these have been placed in internment General stated, and the efficacy of the camps administered by the army. The methods and principles are evidenced by the good order generally maintained.

"Systematic disloyal propaganda became a failure during the first year 480,000 Germans have been registered of the war." he said. in the nation-wide census-260,000 our entry into the war this propagan-"Shortly after da, supported chiefly by those influopposed the declaration of war, manthe adoption, and operation of the character, clearly supported in the about by the war." main, by sympathizers with the ent Mr. Gregory's for new anti-trust legislation which ally but none of them have gained more; legislation to make it Congress is expected to undertake any substantial footing, and it may fense to send through the m

The Department has been hamper ed in suppressing propaganda, said pointed committees or associations of citizens who, ignorant of or dissatisfied with the scope of the federal laws, or jurisdiction, have sought to supplement them by extra-legal measures of intimidation and punish-Another hampering ence was the dissemination of hundreds of unfounded reports relating to use of poison gas by enemy agents. graund glass in food, and damage to

Red Cross supplies. Referring to difficulties with mentbers of the I. W. W., "pseudo-socialists," and similar bodies, the Attor-

ney General said: "It has been the policy of this Department that no person should be prosecuted or interned solely by reaon of his membership in any such organization, that guilt is always perenal, and that under no circumstances should any organization or ody of men be prosecuted as such."

Less than one per cent, of the enemy aliens arrested on suspicion and later paroled have again fallen under suspicion. Of the 75,000 enemy aliens applying for permission to complete their naturalization, which was stopped on the declaration of war, reports on more than 10,000 have been furnished the naturalization authorities of the Department of Labor.

Discussing the enforcement of antioccasions in preventing encroachments trust laws, Attorney General Greg-

"When natural laws of trade break down, as they have done during the ordinary government machinery to a to prices and methods of distributo prevent private control of mar-The government's internment policy kets, for when natural laws of trade can no longer be depended upon to regulate markets, the only choice is between artificial control imposed by private interests and artificial control imposed by public agencies. In thesa circumstances, therefore, such governmental action, so far from running counter to the purpose of the Sherman act, is directly in line

with it." The Attorney General said the ences and organizations which had hearing of pending anti-trust cases in the Supreme Court had been postifested itself in distinct opposition to poned on motion of the government because "the dissolution of these comselective service act, but this type of binations would require financial oppropaganda was almost immediately erations on a large scale, which it suppressed and destroyed. It was would not be in the public interest followed by manifestations of pro- to undertake in the present condipaganda of an economic and social tion of the money market, brought

Gregory's recommendations emy powers. This general type of propose legislation to make a federal propaganda reached its height in the warrant run to any part of the Unitautumn of 1917, but gained no great ed States, so that indicted individuheadway and was declining by Janu- als cannot escape trial so easily; reary 1, 1918. Various other types of threment of federal judges at the age propaganda have appeared sporadic- of 70 if they have served ten years or any substantial footing, and it may fense to send through the mall let-be fairly said that prior to July 1, ters threatening life or property; 1918, the effort of German sympa- tightening up of bankruptcy laws; in which it transacts business.

Three years ago, Dec. 4, 1915, Chateau-Thierry against powerful ar-lenry Ford's peace party left for tillery and infantry attack. The report shows for the first tillery Henry Ford's peace party left for "A single regiment of the Third

It is noted that President Wilson waited a number of days after

Thanksgiving dinner before venturing on the heaving ocean.

Now if everyone can get an advance

in pay of 25 per cent, their cost of living will only go up 50 per cent. GEN. PERSHING DESCRIBES

AMERICA'S PART IN

J. Pershing's account of his stewardthe morning of May 28, this division
the morning of May 28, this division
the deep Marne salient, but the enemy
was attacked the commanding German pothe deep Marne salient, but the enemy
was gained. We had cut the enemy the German collapse.

"I pay the supreme tribute to our altogether invincible." ers and soldiers of the line. When

eternal gratitude of our country." voted to "combat operations."

date, however, the great German offensive was launched and a crucia. situation quickly developed in the Allied lines which called for prompt use of the four American divisions that were at that time "equal to any demands of battle action."

The first crisis of the German drive had been reached in Picardy. The crisis which this offensive developed was such." General Pershing says," that our occupation of an American sector must be postponed. March 28 I placed at the disposal of Marshal Foch, who had been ayreed upon as commander in chief to be used as he might dictate. At his request, the first division was position in reserve at Chaumont-enons to the British army area, where they were to be trained and equip. American troops movements to France prisoners and 443 guns, a great quanped, and additional British shippins was in full swing and the older did tity of material, released the inhabi-was to be provided for as many di-visions could be used freely. The tants of many villages from enemy

Washington, Dec. 5-General John | training, were eager for the test. On

There followed immediately the

immortal, and they have earned the at Marshal Foch's disposal, and the these trying conditions was excellent The report begins with General Pershing's departure for France. Its striking feature is the section de- trenches, was hurried to the Marne, and made a stubborn defence, both ports: General Fershing views the en-counters before March 21 of this year in which American troops par- Marne, opposite Chateau-Thierry. The it had gained the heights above Solsand dismisses them briefly. On that the progress of the enemy toward in a very rapid advance, and reached Parls. The division attacked and reground against the enemy's best di- over 100 pieces of artillery."

> which followed, our men proved their writes, he could turn to the organiza-superiority and gained a strong tact- tion of the First American Army and ical position, with far greater loss to the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient. the enemy than to ourselves. On July
>
> The combined French, British and
> 1, before the Second was relieved, it American air forces mobilized for the most splendid precision. der Mai, Gen. George W. Read, had a single operation.

visions.

of the Allied armies, all of our forces been organized for the command of Of the reduction of the St. Mihlel our divisions with the British, which salient, General Pershing says: were held back in training areas or on May 2, by which British shipping any further advance of the enemy in and beyond Fresnes-en-Woevre. was to transport ten American divis-By that time the great tide of ties, mostly light, we had taken 16,000

was to be provided as possible for use elsewhere. 42d, in line east of Rheims, faced the domination, and established our lines "On April 26, the First Division had German assault of July 15 and "held in a position to threaten Metz."

wrote one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals on this occa-sion," General Pershing says. "It pre-

vented the crossing at certain points on its front while, on either flank, the Germans who had gained a footing, pressed forward. Our men, firing in three directions, met the German attacks with counterattacks at critical points and succeeded in throwing two German divisions into complete confusion, capturing 600 ly

Marshal Foch to reach his decision to First Corps reach

expeditionary forces was given to the sition in its front, taking with splen- was taking chances, and the vulnerapublic yesterday by Secretary Baker, did dash the town of Cantigny, and all billty of this pocket to attack might It is in the form of a preliminary other objectives, which were organiz- be turned to his disadvantage. Selzing report to the Secretary, covering ed and held steadfastly against victous this opportunity to support my conoperations up to November 20, after counterattacks and galling artillery viction, every division with any sort of It closes with fire. Although local, this brilliant ac- training was made available for use in the German collapse. It closes with the feather of the tion had an electrical effect, as it a counter-offensive. The place of battle. Between September 26 and honor in the trust toward Soissons on November 6 we took 26.059 prisoners feeling for those who served under under extreme battle conditions, and July 18 was given to our First and also that the enemy's troops were not | Second Divisions, in company with chosen French divisions.

"Without the usual brief warning think of their heroism, their pa- German thrust across the Aisne to- of a preliminary bombardment the tience under hardships, their unflinching spirit of offensive action, I
am filled with emotion which I am
unable to express. Their deeds are

ward Paris,

"The Allies," General Pershing says,
"faced a crisis equally as grave as that
unable to express. Their deeds are

of the Picardy offensive in March.

Infantry began its charge. The tactical bandling of our troops under massed French and American artil-Its motorized machine gun battalion with machine guns and artillery, but Second Division, in reserve near sons and captured the village of and other avallable transport to check took Beau Repaire farm and Vierzy took the town and railroad station at end of its second day. These two di-Bouresches and sturdily held its visions captured 7,000 prisoners and

With the situation on the Marne the battle of Belleau Wood, front thus relieved, General Pershing

aviation assembly ever engaged on "Meanwhile our Second Corps, un- the Western front up to that time in

"After four hours artillery transferred from the Toul sector to assigned to second-line defenses. Five paration the seven American divisions a position in reserve at Chaumont-en-of the ten divisions were withdrawn in the front line advanced at 5 a.m. Vixen. As German superiority in from the British area in June, three numbers, required prompt action, an to relieve divisions in Lorraine and number of tanks, manned partly by the Vosges and two to the Paris area and partly by the French.

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We closed the salient, forming a new lines and commanders and myself.

The report shows for the first time officially that with this brilliantly executed coup. General Pershing's men had cleared the way for the great

effort of the Allied and American forces to win a conclusive victory. The American army moved at once toward its crowning achievement, the battle of the Meuse. The general tells a dramatic story of this mighty battle in three distinct phases, beginning on the night of September 27, when Americans quick-

took the places of the French on Thus was the stage set for the sector. The attack opened on September offensive which, beginning ber 28, and the Americans drove with the smashing of the enemy's through entanglements, across No Marne salient, brought overwhelming Man's Land to take all the enemy's victory to the Allies and the United first line positions. Closing the chap-States. The intimation is strong that General Pershing's advice helped "On November 6 a division of the

strike. General Pershing continues:

Meuse opposite Sedan, 25 miles from bur line of departure. The strategical goal, which was our highest hope. main line of communications, and nothing but surrender or an armistice could save his army from complete disaster. "In all 40 enemy divisions had been

and 468 guns on this #ont. visions engaged were the 1st 2d 3d. 4th, 5th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 33d, 33d, 35th 37th, 42d, 77th, 78th, 19th, 80th, 82d, 89th, 96th and 91st."

The commander in chief tells of the work of the 2d Corps, comprising the 27th and 30th Divisions, in the British assault on the Hindenburg line. Army Strength 2.053 347 Of the total strength of the expedi-

ionary force General Pershing re-There are in Europe altogether. including a regiment and some santtary units with the Italian army and the organizations at Murmansk, also including those en route from the States, approximately 2,653,347 less our losses. Of this notal there are in France 1,338,169 Forty divisions have arrived, of which the infantry personnel of 10 save been used as replacements, leaving 10 divisions now in France organized into three armies of three corps

each. Of their equipment he says: "Our entry into the war found us with few of the auxiliaries necessary for its conduct in the modern sense Among our most important deficiencles in material were artillery, aviacaptured the village of Vaux with battle, the report says, was the largest tion and tanks. In order to mest our requirements as rapidly as possible we accepted the offer of the French government to provide us with the necessary artillary equipment of 75s, one 55-millimetre howizers and one 55-G. P. F. guns from their own factories for thirty divisions. The only guns of these types produced at home thus far received in France are 109 75-millimetre

guns. "In aviation we were in the same situation, and here again the French government came to our aid. havep rovided us with a total of 2 .-676 pursuit, observation and bombing planes. The first airplanes received from home arrived in May, and altogether we have received 1 .-The first American squadron 379.

on April 25, the First American squared and their ground unflinchingly", on the salient on the Picardy battle front.

Tactics had been suddenly revolutionized to those of open warfare, and our of German infantry" and the Third found they had a formidable army to 7, 1918. As to tanks, we also were en, confident of the results of their Division held the Marne line opposite aid them, and the enemy learned final-compelled to rely upon the French.